oy Cotton Statistics for North of the Census sceau, Who Expresses Sur-

prise and Concern. He

Warns Growers.

Director of the Census North in a letter to Representative Burleson of reputation for the compilation and Texas, made public Thursday, takes publication of accurate statistics. notice of the situation presented by the cotton statistics given out for publication Wednesday and expresses out the sympathetic and whole-heartsion making appropriation for the Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, 1904.

Hon. Albert S. Burleson, House of malous conditions which confront the their disadvantage.

census office in carrying out the provisions of section 9 of the act to estab- with the probable course of the cen lish a permanent census office, direct- susoffice, in order that you may take ing the periodical collection of the any steps which may seem to you destatistics of cotton production through sirable or necessary in connection the agency of the ginners. This with the matter. provision was inserted in the law at your urgent request and that of other othern representatives, on the plea was necessary for the protec sion of the cotten producers against the speculators and others interested ment: in depressing the price of the staple "Believing that it was to the in-

mand to regulate the prices. EXPENSIVE INFORMATION.

Since the law was passed congress has appropriated and this office has of opinion on my part. disbursed more than \$125,000 a year the collection and dissemination of this information. The system has been gradually perfected until it has become more nearly perfect than any similar plan for obtaining exact knoworop during the progress of harvest-

indeed for a year or two past we have en able to trace the crop so closely proven itself to be.

The ginning reports of the census office have crowded out the speculative and interested estimates referred to, and the single object which the

southern representatives had in view, u urging this legislation, has been successfully accomplished.

In view of these facts, 1 have been surprised and concerned at the present movement in the southern States, which is opparently approved and aug mented by the cotton growers themnelves, to destroy the census reports, by the concerted refusal of the ginners to make the returns upon which they are based. Thus far the movement has not seriously affected our work.

but if it continues and spreads, it will

been suddenly discovered that these reports, undertaken solely at the de-mand of the cotton growers, are highly detrimental to his interests. Mr. F. Webber, president of the Memphis cotton exchange, is quoted as declaring that "the cotton interests of the south have everything to lose and nothing to gain by their continuance: they put the manufacturing interests in possession of information which works irreparable injury to the My attention has also been called to the so called "National Cot-ton Ginners' association," the purpose of which is stated to be "to gather accurate and reliable information regarding the amount of cotton produced in advance of the government report." It also appears that "this information is to be sent in code; and the members of the association will be sworn not to divulge it." The information is still highly desirable,

early and definite knowledge concerning which has been given to the public by the census reports. But I con- the killing was accidental. fess myself unable to follow the reasoning which leads the growers, and through them the ginners, to imagine that it will be to their advantage, because of this exceptional situation, to destroy the efficiency of the official snow in the Riverside drive, New machinery through which they learned York, Thursday and who died without the present situation, early knowledge becoming conscious. The suspicions of which has undoubtedly extended of the police were aroused by the fact the change in the price of cotton over that her underskirt and hat were a much longer period, and thus saved found nearly 100 feet from where the the growers and the country from body lay. The spot where the body much larger losses than would other- was found is a lonesome and deserted wise have been encountered in con- one. The police suspect that the nection with this year's crop. It young woman while unconscious was would seem to be plain that in the left there by other persons to die of long run, taking one year with another, only one thing can decrease the speculative element in the business of cotton selling, and thus permanentof cotton selling, and thus permanently benefit the cotton grower, and that is knowledge of the exact truth as to the size of the crop, from an absolutethe size o ly impartial and truthworthy source, were badly hurt.

the complete, sympathetic, and whole-harted cooperation of the 30,000 ginharted cooperation of the 30,000 gin-ners of the south. The census office cannot enter into competition with a cotton ginners' association which pro-poses to gather the same data 'for private information only." Moreover it cannot continue to promulgate statistics of the quantity of cutton ginned to certain date, after it has reason to believe that these reports are no longer correct, in consequence are no longer correct, in consequence of a concerted boycott by the ginners. Otherwise it would be guilty of the identical evil of misrepresentation its reports were established to pre-The census bureau has no in terest in the matter whatever, beyond the discharge of its duty as established by law, and the maintenance of its

WARNING TO GROWERS.

I have, therefore, decided to notify his surprise and concern at the recent you in this manner, and through you alleged movement in the southern the cotton growers of the south, that States, "apparently approved and augmented by the cotton growers which they have begun will necessarithenselves," to destroy the census reports by concerted refusal of the gincotton ginning reports of the census ners to make returns. Director North office, for without the hearty and asserts that a continuance of the cotton ginning reports is impossible with- those reports would become valueless and the compilation an unpardonable ed co-operation of the ginners of the waste of public money. The situasouth. Immediately after the receipt tion would then revert to what it was of the letter. Mr. Burleson, a member of the house census committee, and interested estimates controlling and who was the author of the proviyears been too high, as they undoubtgathering of cotton statistics, gave edly will be, and the repeated losses out an interview in which he upholds of the cotton growers in consequence the director in the work now being have again convinced them that the done by his bureau. The letter is as change they demanded in 1901 was a follows: and may be impossible to induce con-gress to reestablish a system which Representatives, Washington, D. C. the cotton growers set up once before My Dear Sir: It seems proper to only to tear it down when it chanced invite your attention to certain ano that a knowledge of the facts was to

I deem it my duty to acquaint you

Very respectfully, S. N. D. North,

Director. Upon receipt of the letter, Mr Burleson gave out the following state

for their own profit. It was urged threst of the producer of cotton to that enormous losses resulted from the untrustworthy estimates put forth every year by speculators and agents Liverpool market, and that duct, I caused to be embodied in the early and trustworthy official informa- act, making the census tureau pertion regarding the size of the crop manent, the original item providing would protect the grower, disarm the speculator and market manipulator the current year, and the result of the face of the present cotton situaand permit the law of supply and de census bureau's labors in carrying tion: into effect this provision has materially aided in accomplishing this end. Se The result has not influenced a change

A PERSONAL ALLUSION.

"If I may be pardoned a personal allusion, a grower of cotton myself, having frequently experienced the damage occasioned by the high estiledge of the size of any agricultural orop during the progress of harvestand cotton gamblers, I felt the necesing.

L No complaint has been made that sity of some impartial source of information which would be as accurate as the consus reports are not accurate. possible. This the census bureau has

practically every bale has been ded for.

atlatice increase in the calmid at any content of a calamity if the ginners should at any ed for.

atistice increase is calamity if the ginning short of a calamity if the ginning reports of the same date in preceding years, to judge the size of successive crops with an accuracy never before known or approximated.

The ginning reports of the census promptly reestablish alleged statistical agents, who are now, thanks to the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture and the census bureau, thoroughly disc-edited. If during next, year, as a result of decreased acreage and imperfect weather conditions, there should be a short orep, which is not improbable, then the ginners' reports lasued by the census bureau would again be in high favor by the cotton growers. What is wanted and what is really always to the interest of the cotton grower is a prompt knowledge of the

"It is my purpose to prepare an offer at this session of congress and amendment to the census act providnecessarily destroy its value during the coming year. It appears to have ing for the collection and publication of accurate statistics the number of bales of cotton consumed each year and the surplus of cotton held in the hands of the manufacturer and the number of bales exported. This is necessary and only fair to the grower of cotton. He should promptly have this information as the manufacturers of cotton throughout the world are given knowledge of the number of

bales of cotton grown.
"I have discussed this with Senator Bailey of my State, and he agrees with me as to the importance and necessity of this amendment and agrees to lend a helping hand in securing its adoption."

A Bad Man.

making a desperate attempt to kill George. The governor Thursday his 18-year-old wife and shooting primself twice with a Winchester rifle petition, setting forth that on a reformation is still highly desirable, but possession of it is to be restricted to those who grow and gin the cotton.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF GROWERS.

I can understand the disapointed ment of cotton growers at the present prices of cotton, and their feeling that these prices are due to the unpural size of this year's cotton crop. the cause of the tragedy. The verdict two mistrials. of the coroner's jury does not say whether murder was committed or

Left Alone to Die.

The police are investigating the mysterious death of an unknown exposure

Six Killed by Explosion.

at the earliest practicable dates. This was the unanimous contention of the southern representative in congress when the law was passed.

At is not my purpose, however, to argub the matter. I simply desire to call your attention to the fact that the continuance of the census cotton without reports is impossible, without.

Clubs will be Formed in Every Vot-

Clubs Will be Formed in Every Vo

lina Without Delay. E. D. Smith, President of the South Carolina Ootton Growers Association, issued the following address last Saturday:

To the Cotton Growers of South Carolina:

I would have written an account of
the Shreveport meeting before this,
but have been waiting to hear from
the president of the national organiza-

tion as to the final steps to be taken. This I give in today's issue. From the Rio Grande to the Atlan

tic the farmers are fully alive to the situation. The old spirit that seemed to be prevalent; that every other busi ness was our enemy is passing and the cotton farmer fully realizes that the present condition in which he finds himself is the result of his own do ings. Every State in the cotton belt is organizing for the purpose of hold-ing cotton and reducing acreage of

cotton and increasing acreage for

home supplies. Let every farmer who has cotton hold it and not duplicate in next year's orop It is manifest to him that if he stores this cotton, borrows the money on it and does not duplicate it, that another year he will realize enough to pay him 75 to 100 per cent. besides giving him an abundance of home supplies. Again we must have a syste matic reduction of acreage; some plan by which we may have this done or-ganically, officially, if those are the proper words. To this end we meet

in New Orleans, Jan. 24-26. Let each voting precinct in the State meet on Jan. 10 and organ'ze itself into and auxiliary club, elect a delegate or delegates to meet at its ocurt house on Saturday, Jan. 14, to perfect a county organization and to elect delegates to the New Orleans conventhis be done in every county. Send me

In the meantime I wish to warp every farmer against the schemes now being used to get hold of spot cotton. Don't lend to the mill man or export-er. Hold your cotton. We are able to hold and we need the profit.

E D. Smith, President South Carolina Cotton Magnolia, S. O, Dec. 31, 1904.

SOME COTTON FIGURES.

That Will Be Read With Interest B Our Farmers.

We present below some cotton fig

| | TOTAL | AMERICAN | CROPS |
|--------|-------|----------|---------|
| anson. | | | Bales i |
| 386 8 | 17 | | A |

| | Season. | Bales in Cro | | |
|---|-----------|--------------|--|--|
| | 1886 87 | 6,505,0 | | |
| | 1887-88 | 7,046,8 | | |
| | 1888-89 | 6,938,2 | | |
| | 1889-90 | 7,311,3 | | |
| | 1890 91 | 8,652,5 | | |
| | 1891-92 | 9,035 3 | | |
| | 1892 93 | 6,700 3 | | |
| | 1893 94 | | | |
| | 1894 95 | | | |
| | 1895-96 | 7 157,3- | | |
| | 1896-97 | | | |
| | 1897-98 | 11,199 9 | | |
| | 1898 99 | | | |
| | 1899 1905 | | | |
| | 1900-01 | | | |
| | 1901 02 | | | |
| ı | 1902 03 | 10 727 55 | | |
| ı | 1903 04* | 10 011 3 | | |
| 1 | | | | |

| 1903 04* | 1 | 10,011 37 | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES. | | | | | | | | |
| Year | | H | ghest | Lowest | | | | |
| 1886 | | 9 | 9.16 | 8 13 1 | | | | |
| | | | | 9 71 | | | | |
| | | | | 9 5 | | | | |
| 1889 | | 11 | 1.2 | | | | | |
| 1890 | | 12 | 3.4 | 9 3 1 | | | | |
| 1891 | | 9 | 1.2 | 7 3 | | | | |
| 1892 | | 10 | | 6 11-1 | | | | |
| 1893 | ij | 9 | 15-16 | 7 1 | | | | |
| 1894 | | 8 | | 5 9 1 | | | | |
| 1895 | | 9 | | 5 9-10 | | | | |
| 1896 | | 8 | | 7 1-10 | | | | |
| 1897 | 3711 | 8 | | 5 13-10 | | | | |
| 1898 | 724 | 6 | La Company Const | 5 5 10 | | | | |
| 1899 | H | 7 | | 5 7-8 | | | | |
| 1900 | | 11 | 10 10 | 7 9 1 | | | | |
| 1901 | | 12 | | 7 13-16 | | | | |
| 1902 | 1 | 0 | | 8 3-10 | | | | |
| 1903 | | 13 | | 8 0 10 | | | | |
| | HIGHEST AND Year 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 | HIGHEST AND L Year 1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. | HIGHEST AND LOW Year HI 1886 9 1887 11 1888 11 1889 11 1890 12 1891 9 1892 10 1893 9 1894 8 8 1895 9 1896 8 1897 8 1898 6 1899 7 1900 11 | Year Highest 1886 9 9-16 1887 11 7 16 1888 11 3-8 1889 11 1-2 1890 12 3-4 1891 9 12 1892 10 1893 9 15-16 1894 8 5-16 1895 9 3 8 1896 8 7-8 1897 8 1-4 1898 6 9 16 1899 7 13 16 1900 11 1901 12 1902 9 7 8 | | | | |

To August 31. WORLD'S CONSUMPTION. World's Total. 10,456,000

1891-92 . 1893 94 1894-95. 1895 96...... 11,532,000 1896-97 11,880,000 1897-98 14,015,000 1899-1900.... 1900-1901.... 1901-1902..... 14,414 908 1902-1903 14 351,930

Earned His Reward.

A dispatch from Columbia says a striking instance of a "Trusty" negro convict's loyalty, was brought to the governor's attention in a pardon petition from Aiken Thursday. The hero of story is Andrew Washington, At Thomas, Ga., after killing his who was serving a two-year term on mother-in-law, Mrs. W. H. Parrish, the gang, for killing a negro named

A special from Ozark, Ala., says: A double tragedy occurred at Middle Friday. Arch Pope and Jessie Pope, brothers, had a heated discussion and former shot and killed his brother with a pistol. Arch Pope then went home and committed suicide by taking strychnine. The Popes are among the most prominent and prosperous people State says Jim Russell, the 14 yearof southeastern Alabama. Both men old son of Mr. T. S. Russell, who re leave families.

Track Disappears.

A section of the track of the New ville. few years ago.

PARMERS WARNED

Against a Proposal that Will Keep A Man Serving a Life Sentence a Price of Cotton Down.

to: To the Editor

cotton men making this proposition, but I wish to warn farmers against accepting it if they hope to realize any benefit from holding their cotton. I am informed that a number of mills Gov. D. C. Heyward. in this country and also in Europe go right on supplying the mills as favor to me and oblige, they need it from week to week and

month to month, there will therefore be no withholding of the cotton, no pressure on the spinner, in fact nothing to create an intual demand or cause any advance in the price, the farmer will simply be spiking his own is now serving a life sentence in the gun. If any pressure is brought to bear on the market the cotton must nis enlisted in the Federal volunteer be kept at home or stored in the nearest warehouse. To illustrate, suppose the price of

cotton seed was down at a figue totally unremunerative and unsatisfactory to the farmer and the oil mills ty I do not know, and was afterwards were to send out circulars agreeing to indicted for setting fire, as I am intake all the seed and promising to formed, to a small shed containing a settle at current prices at time remule. The shed and mule were burnquired during the season, and the seed conditions, is it not manifest that the recommendation of the judge. with the seed in their possersion, their mills running on full time, there tion. It is urgently requested that would be no incentive to force an ad vance in price, but, suppose the seed the names of the delegates elected to were hauled away from the gins, car-New Orleans, so that I may send them ried back to the farm and a deter-in. ground as fertilizer rather than ac cept unsatisfactory prices, the effect would be almost instantaneous, mills would be obliged to pay remunerative prices or shut down, and the chances

> seed, but it will keep, and it is cheaper to keep it than to raise it at pres-

The crop last year was a little over fearing a cotton famine, went wild. This year's crop is estimated at 20 per cent. over last year's crop and they go equally wild in the other direction. There was little reason for last year's extreme advance and less for this year's decline. The bears in the market, basing their opinion on the gin ners' report, estimate that the crop will be over 12,000,000 bales and they act as if they thought that every bale of this cotton would be thrust on the market, that there would be more than enough to go around, and consequently there is no necessity for them

to pay even cost of production for it. They forget that in about as have prevailed, during the month in the p to buy cotton at present prices question, for the above period of as to raise it where commercial ferti-lizers are used, and while the crop forecast of the weather conditions for ion, equal or exceed the government estimate, it won't be sold at current never, and probably will never be years: counted in the crop of 1904-1905 unless price, because rather than accept cur- month was that of 1890, with an averthe cotton and borrow money on it. Was that of 1893, with an average of A 500 pound bale of cotton at present price, at initial point, is 6 3 4 cents, equals \$33-75. To carry this one year at 8 per cent. would be less than 7 1-2 for the cotton, while such action, if earliest date on which first "killing" earliest date on which first "killing" to the cotton of the would advance the price probably two or three cents per

My advice is to plant the lands in tobacco, corn, oats, peas, sugar cane, remunerative prices. Marion, Dec. 23, 1904.

A Valuable Gift,

was the donation by Dr. Chas. Hallet in West End, is given as a special incentive to those who have subscribed hours was 2.93 inches on January 18, to the endowment fund to pay their 1892. fund complete at the earliest possible time. The papers conveying the property have been made out to the executive committee of the college, and the transfer has been effected. The Judson residence is fairly valued by a days, 8; cloudy days, 12.

wind—The prevailing winds have but in making over the property to the university Dr. Judson, with char acteristic modesty and conservatism, places the value at \$5,000. This most recent gift of Dr. Judson is in addition to the \$21,000 given last year Dr. Judson's connection with the unversity extends over a period of 50 years. He entered the faculty and was one of the building committee which erected the main college structure a half century ago. With Furman and its alumni Dr. Judson will leave the memory of an imperishable personality.

over a year, and was convicted after two mistrials.

- Killed Brother and Seif.

deal with for some time. The pistol of the other body when some people Oity in the eastern part of this county through Silverman's thick clothing, wadding from the shell went entirely tore through the body and penetrated disagreement over a line fence and the sble to tell whether the wound will prove fatal.

A dispatch from Holly Hill to The resides nearHolly Hill, accidentally shot himself Thursday morning with the proverbial "unloaded pistol." In taking his father's old pistol, which York, New Haven and Hartford Rail- was believed to be unloaded, road, between Hopewell and Storm- from a bureau drawer it was acci-Conn., suddenly disappeared dentally discharged, the ball passing Six men were killed Wednesday by sliding into Storm through his band and enjering his less Lake, which it crosses. This was a just above the knee. The ball was will be some time in healing.

A PECULIAR CASE

Peniteutiary Wants Release.

Governor Heyward has received I have noticed the proposition of from Senator Tillman a letter in recertain cotton merchants in which gard to the pardon of George Ennis. from Senator Tillman a letter in rethey solicit shipments of cotton from the farmers, offering free storage with the privilege of using the cotton in their business and agreeing to settle for it at any time desired by the shippers at the current price at time of settlement.

I have no criticism to make of the cotton men making this proposition.

Governory Heyward will look into the cotton men making this proposition.

Dear Governor: I enclose you a lethave been pursuing a hand to mouth ter which explains itself. The writer policy, buying only cotton for present is a member of congress from Illinois needs and having only a small supply and a very fine gentleman and it seems on hand. If this is the case and the that this man in whom he is interestcotton now in farmers' hands is absoed is at least worthy of having you
lutely withheld from the market a
demand will soon be created, stocks
circumstances of the crime and see will be depleted and spinners will be whether he is being held in prison unforced to buy cotton or close their justly or at least longer than the mills. Now if the cotton is consigned or me would warrant, supposing him to exporters under the proposition re-ferred to above, these exporters can up and do what you can as a personal Yours slucerely, B. R. Tillman.

The letter inclosed is as follows: My Dear Senator: You will remem army at the commencement of the civil war in my county, where he then lived, and where his people now reside. At the close of the war he settled in South Carolina, in what counwas delivered to them under these and sentenced to be hanged and on his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Ennis insists that he is innocent,

and it has since been ascertained that some other person, colored, I believe, set fire to the shed. Ennis has now served in the penitentiary more than twenty five years' and I submit that his punishment has been amply sufficlent, even though he did not set fire to the shed. His relatives live in my home county, DeWitt county, Ill. are that they would pay.

The same principle applies to cotton; it is true that it cannot be put my knowledge in your state. If you will kindly ask your governor to have will kindly ask your governor to have Ennis' record in the penitentiary examined, and if he flads that his conduct has been good and the circumstances justify, I, as well as his many friends in DeWitt county. Ill., where you certainly know you have many friends, will be sincerely gratified.

Very respectfully, V. Warn: r. JANUARY WEATHER.

What It Has Been In Columbia For Past Seventeen Years.

The following data, covering a period of seventeen years, have been compiled from the weather bureau records at Columbia, S C. They are issued to show the conditions that the coming month:

Month of January for seventeen

Temperature-Mean or normal temthere is a material advance in the perature, 46 degrees. The warmest rent prices it will pay better to store age of 54 degrees. The coldest month the cotton and borrow money on it. | was that of 1893, with an average of 1896. Average date on which first "killing" frost occurred in autumn, November 8th. Average date on which last "killing" frost occurred in raise hogs curtail cotton acreage and spring, March 23d. The latest date wait till the world wants cotton at on which last "killing" frost occurred

in spring, April 10, 1899. Precipitation (rain or melted snow) -A verage for the month 3.80, inches. A Valuable Gift.

Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 10 The greatest monthly precipitation was 7.63 inches Judson of his home and grounds to in 1892. The least monthly precipitation was 1.07 inches in 1890. The which is located on McDaniel street greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any consecutive twenty-four

notes, and in order, too, that the noble old institution may have its corded in any twenty-four consecutive hours (record extending to winter in 1884 85 only, was 5 inches on January

15, 1893. Clouds and Weather—Average number of clear days, 11; partly cloudy

been from the northwest. The average hourly velocity of the wind is 9 miles. The highest velocity of the wind was 38 miles from the south

west on January 7, 1903. Boy Confesses Terrible Crime. A special from Newport, Ark., says: Before the coroner's jury investiga-ting the murder of Mrs. Amelia Mauldin, Newton Allwhite, a 19 year-old was fired at close range and so great was the force of the shot that the elder Allwhite maintains his innecence and together with relatives testified to a story implicating Arthur Bunch and Walter Burgess, white farmers, but these men were able to prove ali-

Tried to Escape.

While a train carrying 130 convicts in the employ of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railway company was going from Mine No. 3 to the prison, Will first year 251 eggs eggs; No. 1,003 laid Filler a negro convict, exploded a 240 eggs; No. 1,001, 213 eggs per anstick of dynamite in one of the num. coaches with a view of effecting a wholesale release. J. Dawkins, a convict from Henry county, was killed, Guard Pickett lost a leg and an arm. Geo. Delaney, one of the trainmen was hurt, and several convicts were slightly injured. During the stam-pede guards from the other cars rushed forward and prevented the escape of any of the convicts. The explosion blew out the end of the suach

TEACHES A HEN TO LAY.

Fearly Five Times as Many Eggs as

She Usually Lays. The average hen in the United States lays only sixty eggs a year, or a little over twice her weight, but now comes the scientific hen who without desing or stimulating, lays seven and one third times her weight in eggs, or 251 eggs each year, and this is by no means the limit. Tue New York American says: For the past six years Professor George M Gowell, agricultural expert and poultry specialist at the experiment station of the University of Maine, at Orono, has been conducting experiments with the view of producing a breed of hens that can and will lay more eggs than the ordinary hen, whose lasiness or lack of capacity is responsible for the high price of eggs in the American markets today. Pro fessor Gowell has made won pr gress in his experiments, having thus far developed more than forty heps that exceeded 160 eggs in a year and one whose record is 251. People who understand omelettes better than they do hen history and

who have a better appetite for eggs than they have for statistics do not realize the importance of this effort for poultry improvement. Some idea of the benefits to flow from even par tial success of Professor Gowell's work may be gained from a few figures. In 1900, according to the United States census, there were on the farm of the United States: including Alaska and Hawaii, 233,598,085 chickens and hens over three moaths old, and the egg production in the prevous year was 1,293.819,186 dozens, va'ued, on the average at 11.2 cents per dozen, a total of \$144 289,158. Each chicken laid, on an average, 5 05 dozens of formed, to a small shed containing a mule. The shed and mule were burned. Eanis was tried and found guilty and sentenced to be hanged and on else that the recommendation of the judge, prosecuting attorney who tried him,

As a means of securing the needed information, fifty-two "trap nests" of

Professor Gowell's own devision and construction were placed in the thirteen pens of the breeding house. The trap nest is simple, inexpensive, certain in its action and requires little attention. It is a box like structure, without front or cover, 28 inches long 13 inches wide and 16 inches deep, inside measure. A division board with a circular opening 71 inches in diameter is placed across the box, 12 in-ches from the rear and 15 inches from the front end. The rear section thus formed is the nest proper. Instead of a close made door at the entrance, a light frame of 1x11 inch stuff is covered with wire netting of 1 inch mesh. The door is 10x10 inches, and does not fill the entire space, a margin of 2 inches being left at the bot tom, and I inch at the top and sides, to secure free action. The door is hinged at the top and opens up into the box. When the nest is ready for the entrance of the hen the wire door is held up, or open, by means of a wire rod so bent that one section of it rests directly across the circular opening of the nest section. When the hen enters the nest section, her back strikes and lifts this rod, thus releasing and dropping the door, making her prisoner until she has laid her egg and an attendant comes to set her free, the do r when it drops, being caught by a spring and thus held firmly in place. Each hen in the experimental class carries upon either leg a broad metallic band bearing her number. When the hen is released from the trap the attendant takes her number, and then upon a board fastened on the wall over the nest, whereon the records are systematically kept, she is credited with the egg laid. At the end of the year the results are figured up, and the good performers are known by their records and separated from the

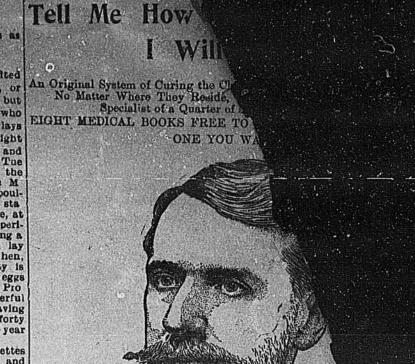
rest. All that have laid less than 160 eggs in the year are disposed of. The others are congregated in different pens, according to their productive capacity, and the experiments continued, both as to the laying capacity of the selected performers and as to the productiveness of their eggs, all duly labelled with the number of the hen laying them, in the incubation of chickens.

The experiments began in November, 1898, fifty-two trap nets being used. When the data from the first year's testing were secured the birds that yielded 200 or more eggs of good shape, size and color were selected for "foundation stocks," upon which, with additions made to them in succeeding years of birds of similar qualboy, has confessed to being a party ity, the breeding operations were to the outrage and murder of the we- based. It is known that the laws of man and her mother, whose body, he inheritance and transmission are as says, was thown into White river near true with birds as with cattle, sheep the scene of the Christmas crime on and horses, and when the wonderful the Jacksonport road. The boy imchanges that have been made in the hens since their domestication com-menced is considered, there seems to be ample ground for assuming that a higher average of egg production than the present can be secured, by breeding only from birds that are themselves great producers.

The experiments began with about ,000 hens. Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. During the first four years in which Professor Dowell selected breeding stock by use of the trap nests he found thirty-live hens that yielded from 200 to 251 eggs in a year. Several yielded only 36 to 60 eggs at all. The Plymouth Rocks have far outstripped the Wy-

They Cared Him.

John Clark, a negro five years old, is dead at the homes of his parent at Lyndon, Ky., of acute alcoholism, in consequence of excessive doses of wine and a mixture of wine and whiskey administered to him by his step-father ment of shad out of South Can line to and mother in the effort to keep him be in conflict with the interstal com- the Baptist church, from ever having a desire for drink by merce act and therefore unconstitutions. from ever having a desire for drink by merce act and therefore uncons making him sick of it. making him sick of it.



Recognized as the Oldest Established and Most Reliable Specialist, Recognized as the Oldest Established and Most Reliable Specialist.

After 25 years of active practive, laboratory experiment and scientific study, I, Dr. J. Newton Hathaway, appear before; you as the originator of a new system of curing disease, comprising noteworthy discoveries that have a bearing on every form of chronic disease of both sexes and which have already done much to revolutionize the old-style practice of medicine as followed by most doctors. By this new system I am enabled to cure disease that have already done much to revolutionize the old-style practice of medicine as followed by most doctors. By this new system I am enabled to cure disease that bear over the prosible; I am enabled to cure disease that the possible in the testing of the possible in the testing of the possible in the pos they lacked capacity for egg laying. Professor Gowell's own elaboration of a new system of curing disease, comprising on the condition he has set about his experiments for the production of a better, a breed of more prolific layers.

Even if the experiments now in progess at Ocono shall accomplish now the produce a breed of chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chickens that the shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chickens that the shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chickens that the shall surpass the present per chickens that the shall surpass the present per

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A LITTLE WAR STORY.

A Gun Captured from a Federal Officer Returned at Last.

The Columbia Record says a rather pretty little story has just developed n the past few days, in which Bishop Capers takes a part and which brings back recollections of the days in 1861-1865 in a very vivid manner. The story has in it the capture of a Federal prisoner by the bishop, then an officer in the Third South Carolina regiment, and the part played by other members of the same regiment the names of whom have been forgotten by all.

The incident happened on James Island when a detachment of soldiers from the various South Carolina companies, just raised, were stationed there. Bishop Capers and three soldiers were coming over from the headquarters of the officers toward the line where sentries had been thrown out. Just across the line a Northern sol-

dier was seen and it was evident that they had landed for some purpose not for the good of the men on the island who wore the grey. He was approached so rapidly that he had no chance form, feather and egg production of to escape and told to surrender. There was some parley at first as the man, evidently a brave soldier, did not wish to be taken in this was without having a chance for a fight, but the folly of such procedure was quickly shown and he turned over his gun and marched back to camp.

The gun was kept by Bishop Capers

for years and several efforts were made to find its owner. Finally by searching over the records it found that the gun belonged to some member of the First Connecticut Vol-unteers. From there the tracing was a little easier and finally the man win owned the gun was located. His prame is Francis G. Cope and he lives in a Rocks have far outstripped the Wyandottes in laying, all through the
six years of the experiments, and today the champion hens, all Plymouth
going
Will
Rocks, are: No. 617, who laid the
first year 251 eggs eggs; No. 1,003 laid
led a 240 eggs; No. 1,001, 213 eggs per anan explosive bullet.

Null and W At Charleston in the United States circuit court Friday attenuous Judge Brawley handed down his decision deT. S. HOJ.LEYMAN, M. D.,

The Specialist.

Oures all diseases of men. Lost manhood, syphilis (blood poison), gonorhoea, gleet, stricture, varloceele, hydrocele and all private diseases of men. Catarrh in all forms cured quickly. Piles cured without opera-tion or detention from business. Under guarantee. Rooms 421 and 422 Leonard building, Augusta, Ga. Write for home treatment. Office ours: 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, a. m. to 2 p. m.

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Jumped to Death, At New York a woman of 21, year known as Cecil Hall, has killed he self instantly by jumping from third story window. Her act creat a commotion in the fleighborho where it was declared the girl screaming for help when she was so to fling herself in a rude conditi head formost from the window. coroner took charge of the and immediately gave it as his ion that the girl was not a subut had been detained against will and was attempting to esq Later he modified his statements what, pending further investiga The woman's clothing was foun tered about the room from leaped.

Ex Gov. J. P. Eag'e dhome in Little Rock, A day. He was a prom years the presiden Baptist convention